AREA 1 WELL

KITCHEN GROUP

Ceramics

is there a discussion of deposit rate somewhere else? (Table?)

A total of 295 vessels representing 75 different ceramic types were recovered from the well. A mean ceramic date was calculated for every level possible (Table?) -- some levels contained no ceramics -- and a mean ceramic date for the entire well was calculated to be 1753.75. Because of the large amount of ceramics represented in the well, it is impractical to discuss every type and form. It must be noted also that some of these forms are represented by as little as one sherd, and that of the total vessel count, some forms were catalogued as unidentifiable (within generic groups OK) curved, hollow, or flat forms because their true form could not be determined. This holds true for all of the ceramic types mentioned here.

How what is the rationale for the discussions presented? the large categories? the ones with most subcats? the oldest? the rarest?

British Brown stoneware was the largest category represented, with a total of 28 vessels. Included in these were mugs, jugs, and several large storage jars (Figure ??). Twenty-six white salt glaze and ten slip-dipped white salt glaze stoneware items were identified. Cups, saucers, mugs, and tableware lids were the majority of the forms represented in these categories. Four plates and one tableware lid were identified as being molded white salt glaze items.

Twenty underglaze blue Chinese vessels were found, comprising tea cups, saucers, and small bowls. One vessel, identified as a fancy condiment dish, and a porcelain plate were also recovered (Figure ??). Porcelain was a fairly expensive tableware item during the first part of the eighteenth century, and would have been found in only the most affluent households (Hume 1969b:257). It is interesting to note that of the porcelain items found, only one piece was identified as early English porcelain.

A medallion from a Westerwald jug was found, bearing the maker's initials S W. The initials GR,

For each of these TIS, if the group was important enough to discuss, should say what its importance is?

which stand for George I (1714-1727) or George II (1727-1760), appear in the center of the medallion below a crown and above a winged cherub (Figure ??). The Westerwald jugs from the eighteenth century are virtually impossible to date (cf. Hume 1969b:282); however, the example mentioned here appears in a context dating to the first half of the eighteenth century.

One large, unglazed redware olive jar was found (Figure ??), possibly Spanish in origin. Seven large milk pans were found; 5 of plain, clear glaze redware, 1 of trailed, clear glaze slipware, and 1 of plain, clear glaze slipware.

Fifteen vessels of plain white delft were found, representing such forms as chamber pots, large bowls, plates, and small containers. Fifteen vessels of blue and white delft were also found, in the forms of large bowls, plates, 1 small container, and 1 cup. Eleven everted rim plain delft vessels, all identified as small containers, were also recovered.

Vessel 112 was the only ceramic type found that was identified as faience. It is a medium-sized bowl with a white background, and blue hand-painted figures of flowers, a bird, and an Oriental man on the outside (Figure ??).

Minimum Vessels Totalled by Form

Vessel Form	Number of Vessels
Cup	39
Jug/Crock/Jar	33
Plate	32
Large Bowl (Mixing, Serving, Etc.)	23
Mug	20
Saucer	17
Small Container (Cosmetic, Etc.)	16
Tableware Lid (Pot, Bowl, Etc.)	12

Small Bowl (Soup, Cereal, Etc.)	10
Milk Pan	7
Chamber Pot	2
Ginger Beer Bottle	2
Fancy Condiment Dish	1
Gray Boat/Tureen	1
Coffee/Tea Pot	1
Pitcher	1
Unidentified Forms	
Unidentified Curved Form	42
Unidentified Flat Form	24
Unidentified Crockery	7
Unidentified Hollow Form	5
Total	295

TABLE B

Minimum Vessels Totaled by Completeness

Percent Complete	Number of Vessels
Residual Sherds	1
25% or less	265
50% Complete	12
75% Complete	14
Nearly Complete	3
Totals	295

If the deposition is at the same rate in both wells, then a longer cross-mend implies that material was being thrown away at a slower rate. (Took longer for all parts of a vessel to be thrown away.) This might also indicate that there are more pieces of a broken vessel, allowing for more long cross-mends and short cross-mends. (The number of sherds that a pot breaks into should not affect the relative amount of long to short cross-mends.)

Based on the premise that artifacts are deposited in the same length of time -- range of cross-mends is

larger in the Addison well than in the Sumner Wells well -- then the Addison well is filling faster. Example: If it takes a month for all pieces of a broken pot to be deposited in the well, and if parts of the pot are spread over twice as many levels in the Addison well as they are in the Sumner Wells well, then the Addison well is being filled at a faster rate.
(The Addison well has more cross-mends over 4 levels than the Sumner Wells well has.)

Addison trash sat around longer than Wells' stuff, therefore, perhaps the Addison well is more of a secondary deposit (?) Sumner Wells deposit deflated approximately 10 feet. The Addison deposit probably deflated about 16 feet.

> Distribution of ceramics } is this missing?
cross mends

Four olive green bottle forms are represented in the Area 1 well; case, onion, mallet, and cylindrical. These forms did not evolve slowly into new shapes, although usage periods may overlap, but came about independently of previous popular shapes (Olive Jones personal comunication). Noël Hume defines attributes case bottles as a specific form begining in the eighteenth century (1969 B). Onion forms are generally thought to have been produced in quantity until the 1720's, when mallet bottles gained popularity. Mallet bottles were followed by the cylindrical shape which continued into the nineteenth century.

(describe)

Pontil marks were noted in an effort to determine origin of manufacture. Sand pontils are generally attributed to English glass houses, while the glass tipped, blow pipe and particularly the iron pontil are considered European continental manufacture.

> Distribution of olive green bottle
cross mends & by form

During examiation of the olive green bottle glass, 56 sherds were discovered with engraved lettering.

This constitutes 34.8% of the 161 olive green bottle glass minimum vessel count. The majority of these sherds have an etched initial "A", represented in several different styles (see figure ??). Three sherds reveal different markings altogether. These contain either a blocky style "A" with the date "1726" inscriberd below it, a set of initials, or the name "Adison". The assumption that the "A" sherds are representative of the Adison name is supported by the "Adison" engraving. It is evident from the appearance of these engravings that they were etched by hand and not professionally produced.

Several arguments for the existence of these engravings can be examined. One possibility is the need to differentiate between bottle contents, but if this were the situation why wasn't a much simpler or a more diagnostic engraving used? Scince bottle reuse was a common practice during these times, it is arguable that initialing was used to acknowledge ownership when and if bottles were leaving the site for refill. Group get-togethers might require such differentiation. If these engravings were done for prestige purposes, as in the entertainment of guests, why were they not produced with professional neatness? It is very possible that engraving was conducted simply as a past time activity.

PHARMACEUTICAL GLASS

(figure ??)

The area I well pharmaceutical glass has a minimum vessel count of 16, with four different vessel forms present (Table??a). This pharmaceutical glass is very fragile and fragmented which made attempts to reconstruct vessels very difficult. Only one vessel is more than 25% complete. These artifacts were dispersed throughout the well with the exception of cylindrical bottles, which were more common in upper levels, especially above level 50.

TABLE C

DIVISION OF PHARMACEUTICAL VESSEL FORMS

BOTTLE TYPE	AMOUNT
CASE BOTTTLE	1
GLOBULAR	4
CYLINDRICAL	9
FLASK	2

How about Jones et al.

Two characteristics which are diagnostic of origin were present within this class of artifacts, lead glass and air bubbles. One cylindrical shaped bottle from level 47, revealed the presence of lead glass through shortwave ultraviolet analysis. Lead glass is characteristic of English and Irish glasswares made during the second half of the eighteenth century (Jones and Sullivan et al. 1985:12). This vessel falls within a level ~~that reveals~~ with an mean ceramic date of 1752.24. A second vessel found in level 59 is represented by the base of what appears to be a case bottle. This vessel contains the distinctive blue-green color and numerous seed bubbles common in French wares during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Jones and Sullivan et al. 1985: 73). The mean ceramic date from level 59 is 1758.

Although the cross-mend analysis of pharmaceutical glass sherds revealed very little diagnostic information, one particular cross-mend is worthy of mention. A cylinder shaped bottle in levels 53, 55, and 54, also ~~reveals~~ a cross-mend with the Area I cellar.

how many sherds in each context? interpretation?

An list of the ingredients commonly found in an apothecary's ~~store and therefore in his bottles~~ was printed in part of an article in the Virginia Gazette on April 4, 1766 announcing the arrival from England of:

> Large and genuine assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are fine Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, India and Russian rhubarb, jalap, Glauber and Epson salts, camphire, saffron, antimony, saltpeter, borax, calomel, red precipitate, quick silver, crucus of antimony, Venice treacle and turpentine, gentian, orange peal, juniper berries, camomile flowers, sarsapasilla, China root, aloes, Spanich flies, balsam capivi, lucatelli, Peru, tolu, sulphur, ect. . . Florence and palm oil, mercurial and other ointments, plaisters, Bateman's drops, Anderson's pills, British oil, Squire's and Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Stoughtone's bitters, Turlington's balsam of life (Hume 1963: 274)

In addition to the many imports there were doubtless numerous remedies that were made up in the colonies from local ingredients, most of which would have been dispensed in plain cylindrical green or clear glass phials bearing only a paper label (Hume 1963: 274).

Table Glass

A minimum vessel analysis conducted on table glass from the well shaft yielded a vessel count of 27 tableware items. Since the stem is the most datable part of a wine glass (Hume 1969b:189), it is fortunate that, of the wine glasses represented, half of them contain a datable stem. As noted in (Figure 22), wine glasses represent the largest number of table glass forms retrieved from the well.

Table Glass Forms

Vessel Description	Number of vessels	Number of sherds
Wine glass	12	54
Balustered	8	42
Drawn-stem	4	12
Tumbler	6	16
Decanter	1	15
Firing/bonnet glass	1	2
Salver	1	7

throughout: why describe levels where these things are found?

what do you mean "good"?

only 2 included in Table D

Ink Well	1	3
Cruet	1	7
Bottle	1	27
Ketchup bottle	1	1
Other (milk glass)	1	7
Other curved form	1	27

what's the significance of this?

why describe their levels?

are 848 & 834 related somehow?

Although most of the wine glasses comprise various and elaborate stem forms--ball knops, balusters, collars--there are two good examples (vessels 848 and 834) which represent drawn-stem glasses (Figure ??). Vessel 848 was found in level 71, and contains an elongated, hour-glass tear in its stem. The stem on this glass is slightly thicker than that of vessel 834, which has a plain stem and contains a small air bubble in the waist of the bowl. The stem of vessel 834 was found in level 41. These later types were popular between the period 1725-1760, but because of the endless many varieties that existed, they are difficult to date precisely. Known to have been used as toasting glasses, they were afterwards snapped between the fingers or smashed against a wall (Charleston 1984:144). The best example of a nearly complete wine glass recovered from the well is vessel 840, which dates to the period 1715-1735 (Figure ??). It is quite probable that vessels 840 and 839 are part of a set of glasses, each containing central, doubly-cushioned knops, domed and folded feet, and a flattened knop at the junction of the foot and stem (Figure ??).

Table?

Both folded and plain feet were common on glasses from this time period, though folded feet are more typical of the wine glasses found in the well. Two thick, plain conical foot fragments were recovered from level 31 and level 57. These 15 type of feet were characteristic of 00 was "firing" glasses or a "bonnet" glass. The feet on "firing" glasses were much thicker than typical wine glasses of this period, to withstand the traditional pounding on the table in response to a formal toast. Such pounding resembled a volley of musketry, and thus the term "firing" glass. A "bonnet" glass was is believed to be a type of dessert glass of sorts, and several "bonnet" glass rim sherds of pattern-moulded glass with a mesh design were recovered from the well, very similar to the vessel described by Jones and Sullivan et al. ?

?

(1985:138).

Tumblers represent the second largest form of tableware excavated from the well, but unlike wine glasses, they are difficult to date (Hume 1969a:24). The most complete example found is vessel 837, which is 7.2 cm high and has a flaring rim (Figure ??).

Several base, body, and neck fragments of a decanter were recovered from level 57, with a cross-mend of one sherd from level 49. The glass has an opaque-white color, with a fire-polished lip. A string rim 2.8 cm below the lip served only as a decoration. This vessel probably dates to the period 1720-1750 (Hume 1969b:196-198).

In level 61, several pieces of flat glass -- some with folded rims -- were recovered, probably belonging to a platter or salver (Figure ??). This vessel appears to have been round in form, and would have represented one of several tiers. Each tier could be used as a separate serving tray when not being used in a stacked "pyramid" form to display a variety of custards and desserts (see Charleston 1984:169).

A total of 21 wheel-engraved glass sherds were found in the upper half of the well shaft. The decorative pattern of these sherds was either floral, or geometric with swags, bands, and hatching. These sherds (both rim and body) are clear, non-lead glass, ~~and were~~ common ~~on glasses of~~ the period 1750-1770 (Hume 1969a:22).

Other vessels excavated from the well include a curved vessel found in level 57, with raised, linear lines encircling the glass, likely a glass bowl or basket. A base fragment and two body sherds recovered from this same level appear to be from a small, square ink well. In levels 37, 40, and 44

base and lip sherds of a vessel with a high conical push-up were discovered, possibly a condiment or cruet bottle. The base of a modern-day ketchup bottle was found in level 28. Another curved form, this one of milk glass, was found in levels 10 and 12, and a sherd from this vessel mends to several sherds found in the area surrounding the top of the well. Base and body fragments of a dark, green bottle with lettering on the side and the shape of a cross on the bottom represent a much later vessel than those mentioned above, and were found in levels 7 and 8. It is, perhaps, from the earlier part of the twentieth century. Because of the amount of disturbance in the top 23 levels of the well, the majority of glass sherds from these levels were not subjected to a minimum vessel analysis.

Architecture

The architectural artifacts found in the well comprise those items most often found on historical sites. Nails appear to be the most common artifact found on such sites (Hume 1969b:25), and window glass fragments are common on most colonial and nineteenth-century domestic sites (Hume 1969b:233).

Based on the Carolina-Artifact-Pattern (cf. South ??) nails represent the largest group of architectural items found, followed by window glass (Figure ??). The nails were identified as either hand-wrought or cut nails. The hand-wrought category was sub-divided into different types, such as rose head, L-head, and T-head. For analytical purposes, glass was gauged according to thickness, ranging from 1mm to 10 mm. Roofing slate was also found, but is not represented in the CAP. Because of the large amount scattered over the site, it was only necessary to note its presence.

The largest deposition of architectural items in the well -- based on numbers -- occurs between levels 23 and 57. A gradual increase in artifacts can be noted from the top of the well down to level 23,

while below level 57, there is a marked reduction in the total number of artifacts found. Level 67 is the only level below level 57 with a total number of architectural artifacts that exceed 100. Window glass fragments were still being found in level 74, and both window glass and nails were found scattered throughout the entire well.

ARMS GROUP

A total of 15 gun related artifacts were found from the arms group in the Area I well (Table ??a). Three of these are actual gun parts, two of which contain elements datable to early manufacturing methods. Gun flints and lead balls comprise the other artifacts within the arms group. Many flint flakes may have been used as either gunflints or strike-a-lights.

(figure??)

DIVISION OF ARMS RELATED ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACT TYPES	AMOUNTS
BRASS SIDE PLATE	1
GUN BARREL	1
GUN LOCK	1
LEAD BALLS	2
ENGLISH GUN FLINTS	1
ENGLISH FLINT FLAKES	8
FRENCH FLINT FLAKES	1
	15

Only one determinable gunflint was found within the Area I well. This is a

spall-type gunflint located within level 60. The spallflint is characteristic of English manufactured gunflints up to 1790, at which time the more efficient French technologies for producing flake-type gunflints were introduced (Hamilton 1980: 141). Other flints in the arms group are simply flint flakes of either English or French origin, based on flint color.

A small sample of lead shot was recovered from the well, though an inventory taken in 1727 lists 120 pounds of lead shot and 100 of goose shot present within the Oxon Hill manor house. Only one lead ball measurement could be secured from the well sample at a diameter of .69 inches.This measurement fits into a range of diameters from .69 inches to .73 inches common of lead balls used in the Brown Bess or other guns with a .75 inch bore (Hamilton 1976: 33).

The shape and size of the undecorated brass side plate found in level 57 indicates association with series of early English trade guns with three screw locks. This particular design matches the first in an evolution of serpent style sideplates from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Hamilton1980: 45, 67). These dates agree with the mean ceramic date of 1740 from level 57. A portion of this plate has been broken just to the left of the second screw hole from the right but suggests the existence of a third screw hole.

The flintlock mechanism from level 44 of the well is in good condition. The mechanism displays an unbridled frizzen and tumbler, a convex lock base, removable flash pan, and three attachment screw holes. Based on the absence of a bridled frizzen or tumbler, it can be concluded that this is either a flintlock made before the 1700s, or a cheap flint lock manufactured in the eighteenth century (Peterson 1965). Since the mean ceramic date from level 44 is 1748 it may be reasoanble to conclude that the flint lock is a cheap eighteenth century version.

The barrel of a pistol from level 17 reveals a touch hole, suggesting that it worked in conjunction with a flintlock mechanism. Although slightly bent and in poor condition several measurments could be recorded; ~~Given that it was not broken,~~ the barrel measured 6.5" inches, and the bore diameter was approximately .5 of an inch.

Furniture

The furniture group consisted of a total of 34 artifacts, all of which were metal items. Brass tacks represented the majority of items found, and were probably used to ornament or secure leather and other materials to the backs of chairs. Six iron tacks were also found, and while their function may have been the same, they would not have been as decorative as brass tacks, and may have appeared on less expensive pieces of furniture. Other items represented in the furniture group include 3 metal drawer or door pulls, 1 metal furniture foot , and 5 unidentified metal furniture parts (Figure ??).

Table 6

Artifact Description	Number of Artifacts	% of Total Furniture Artifacts
Brass furniture tack	19	55.88
Iron furniture tack	6	17.64
Metal drawer/door pull	3	8.82
Metal furniture foot	1	2.94
Unident. metal furniture part	5	14.70
	34	99.98

insert A

TOBACCO PIPES GROUP

The tobacco group includes only ten ball clay pipe bowl fragments with makers marks or decoration on them (Figures ??) out of a total of 574 bowl fragments. Four have the letters H and M on opposing sides of the heel, two have a H on the base of the bowl, one has an unidentifiable fragment of a maker's mark on the bowl, two pipe heels have undetermined makers marks, and one bowl fragment has a leaf pattern. what do these marks mean?

Although the English tobacco pipe is useful as a dating device because of its short use period and historical variability, no comparisons of dates between the levels of the well can be made because Hume (1969b:300) demonstrates that for a pipestem date to be reliable the sample size should be at least 900, and no level from the well contains that many stem fragments. A total of 1126 ball clay pipestems from the well gives a pipestem date of 1746 for the whole well.

Nod

but nobody follows this "rule"

this pretty useless

Wheaton et al. (1983:254-256) in their study of two plantation sites in South Carolina indicated that tobacco pipes may reflect socio-economic standing within a site. First, it was noted that chewing or deliberate carving on a pipestem might indicate extended use of pipes and/or reuse of broken pipes (Figure ??). They found that 3.23% of the pipes from their combined sites were modified, while in the present study only 0.62% of the pipes from the well were modified. They also noted that the percentage of pipestems to bowls might indicate the extent of pipe reuse.

Wealthy people would more frequently discard pipes after little use while poorer people would be more willing to reuse a pipe until very little stem was left. In the present study pipestems constitute 66.24% of all pipe fragments found in the well, as opposed to the South Carolina study in which pipestems made up 74.17% to 88.16% of the pipe fragments. These percentages may indicate that the inhabitants of Oxon Hill reused broken pipes less often than the slaves at Yaughan and Curriboo.

ACTIVITIES GROUP

The Activities Group contains two interesting classes of artifacts that point to the presence of agriculture, and a nearby stable.

Agricultural/horticultural items include one hedge shear, five fragments of wood, parts of two metal spades, and eleven hoes . The wood fragments were interpreted as tobacco spears or poles, which are pointed sticks used to hold up and move tobacco leaves. Hume (1969b:274-276) notes that all-metal spades apparently appear in the new world only in post-1700 contexts, although pictures show them as early as 1565 in Europe. Eggloff (1980:3) has divided hoes into three types and three varieties. His types indicate the age of the hoe and are based on the presence or absence of "spines" and the completeness of "collars". Varieties are based on the angle of the blade to the shaft and indicate the use of the hoe; grubbing hoes (83°) are used for the initial breaking of the ground, hilling hoes (77°) are used for breaking down the soil and shaping it, and weeding hoes (73°) are used for weeding. Following Eggloff, all of the hoes fall into the Type II category and are evenly distributed between the different varieties giving a date range of 1675 to 1740, as shown below in table??. Hume (1974:77) notes that hoes over seven and a half inches broad were normally used for farming and smaller ones for the garden. Based on Hume, there are four garden hoes and four agricultural hoes.

TABLE OF TYPES AND VARIETIES OF HOES

	TYPE I (1620-1675)	TYPE II (1675-1740)	TYPE III (1740-1780)
GRUBBING	0	4	0
HILLING	0	0	0
WEEDING	0	1	0
UNKNOWN	0	6	0

Catalogued as stable artifacts are a piece of a hand-tooled seat of a saddle (Figure ?? 38cm x 24cm), one leather diamond shaped decorative piece (5.5cm x 3.5cm) with two brass studs, three narrow leather strips or laces (two of them tied together), three irregularly shaped leather scraps (one with regular perforations), and seven leather straps or belts. Three of the straps have five perforations each. One is split at the end, and the other two each have a remnant of leather lacing through two of their holes. One strap is perforated at the end to hold a buckle, two other straps have two perforations each, and the last strap has four holes and a lace of leather between two of the holes. However, except for the saddle seat, none of these leather pieces can conclusively be called horse tack. Some leather objects noted on the 1727 probate inventory of the Addison mansion are Turkish and Russian leather, chairs, trunks, couch, and a large easy chair. Also three old saddles are mentioned as being in the shed out of the kitchen, and a coach can be inferred from the presence of two coach horses.

Additional stable artifacts recovered from the well include several metal objects, eg two horseshoes

and numerous bridle/harness parts (figure ??). The 1727 probate inventory lists "3 Good Kirb bridles"; fortunately, there were ten curb bridle parts recovered from the well. These include a possible snaffle loop, six pieces of jointed-mouthed curbs -- the most popular bit used in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Hume 1969:240) -- and two bosses that fit the jointed-mouthed curbs. One boss is a transitional form dated 1680-1710, and the other is the final form the boss took and is dated to the eighteenth century (Hume 1969b:240).

One small milling stone, probably less than 30cm wide when whole, was found in the well (Figure ??), and recorded in the 1727 probate inventory are two "old hand Millstones". Other objects recovered include a wood scrub brush, a brass cock stop to a barrel spigot, two wood handles, two iron buckles, four strands of .5mm diameter brass wire (two of them twisted around themselves), and two iron nuts. Toys include one stone or clay marble, one porcelain doll part, one ceramic toy dish, and one catlinite gaming piece. Interestingly a backgammon table is mentioned in the 1727 probate inventory.

The musical class of the activities group includes two wood objects interpreted as a bridge and a peg to a musical instrument and one brass jews harp (figure??).

TABLE OF ACTIVITIES GROUP

Number	Description	Use	Section
1	bridle part	horse tack	A
1	brass wire	miscellaneous	A
1	marble	toys	A
1	spade	agricultural/horticultural	A
2	hoes	" "	A
2	bridle part	horse tack	B
1	horse shoe	" "	B
1	milling stone	miscellaneous	B

2	brass wire	"	B
1	iron buckle	"	B
1	brass cock stop	storage	B
1	porcelain doll	toys	B
1	catlinite gaming piece	"	B
4	hoes	agricultural/horticultural	B
1	hedge shear	" "	B
1	leather saddle seat	horse tack	C
1	horse shoe	" "	C
1	iron buckle	miscellaneous	C
1	jews harp	musical instrument	C
4	hoes	agricultural/horticultural	C
1	spade	" "	C
3	leather scraps	horse tack	D
1	leather decorative piece	" "	D
7	leather straps	" "	D
3	leather strips	" "	D
7	bridle part	" "	D
1	brass wire	miscellaneous	D
2	iron nuts	"	D
1	wood bridge	musical instrument	D
1	wood peg	" "	D
2	toy dish	toy	D
1	wood scrub brush	cleaning	D
2	hoes	agricultural/horticultural	D
5	tobacco spears/poles	" "	D

MISCELLANEOUS GROUP

Coal was present in all the levels down to level 21, but is in only six more out of the remaining 55 levels. Perhaps this indicates greater use of coal in more recent times? Charcoal was present throughout all levels, although below the water table (level 57) it was not always collected because it floated on the water and was often lost as the water was bailed out. Some pinestraw, horse/cow manure, grass clippings and straw were preserved near to and below the water table. Wood was found in only two levels above the water table and in all the levels below it. This includes beams, boards and miscellaneous fragments, most of which belong to the well liner.

Yuki's great writer

This could be stated better, but is the best example I've seen of an interesting observation. Why not quantify this in a table, get some historical info on use of wood vs. coal, and discuss the implications.

Insert A1

CLOTHING GROUP

Table?

The clothing group, incorporating all those items associated with wearing apparel as well as sewing notions, formed [ ]% of the total artifacts found in the well. Artifacts from the clothing group were located throughout the well, however with only two exceptions the more easily degradable artifacts were located ~~in the water logged levels~~ beneath the water table below level 56.

Table?

Three buttons were recovered from depositional section A (TABLE?? & FIGURE ??). An octagonal brass button similar to South (1964:113-133) Type 9 and 13, is of spun manufacture, and has a stamped face design, and a drilled eye. Type 15 specimen is a plain single hole bone button representing a blank that might have been covered to match a costume of similar fabric. The 1727 probate inventory lists buttons of similar nature as "some Buttons, Silk & Mohair". A mid-nineteenth century button, similar to South's Type 32, of stamped brass, a sunken oblong panel with two thread holes and stamped "J.W. BELL*NEW YORK*" was also recovered.

what is the significance of this?

Two South Type 1 buttons were recovered from depositional section B. One ~~of brass,~~ is the spun back with a drilled eye of a two piece button. The other, of white metal, is a two piece button with embossed convex crown, concave back with a drilled eye.

A ~~South~~ Type 8 button and a sleeve link similar to Type 34 were recovered from depositional section C. The button is a two piece mould, cast with a wire eye, and has a convex crown with edge rim. Each half of the sleeve link had a clear blue facetted glass stone set in a cast, stamped decorated disc with drilled eyes. The wire connecting the two was still intact to the larger of the sleeve link.

Not included in South's (1964) typology was a

A South Type was not available for the wood, plain hemispherical, single eye button recovered from section C. This button, similar to the bone disc, could have been covered in fabric.

Buttons were the most datable items of the clothing group . South (1964) dates Types 1, 8, 9 & 13, and 34 from 1726 to 1776 . Type 15 has a range of 1726 to 1865 and the most recent button, Type 32 has a range from 1837 to 1865. The calculated mean ceramic date for those levels with buttons were well within the date ranges offered by South's button analysis. South offers no date ranges for the wood button, presumably this button could span the centuries to this date.

how about a comparison table?

Table ??. Buttons

Table 11

		Depositional Section			
South Type	Material	A	B	C	D
Type 1	brass	-	1	-	-
Type 1	white metal	-	1	-	-
Type 8	brass	-	-	1	-
Type 9/13	brass	1	-	-	-
Type 15	bone	1	-	-	-
Type 32	brass	1	-	-	-
Type 34	brass	-	-	1	-
No Type	wood	-	-	-	1
Total		3	2	2	1

how about a wood table?

Four beads were recovered, one each from the four depositional sections of the well (FIGURE ??). A Kidd Type W111d (Kidd & Kidd 1970: 1:45-89) dark blue, mandrel wound, barrel shaped bead

?

are these commas in right places

(0.75cm length, 0.85cm dia.) decorated with applied thread of white glass in foliate pattern was found in depositional section A. This bead has a date range of 1725 - 1850 (Hayes 1983:219-256). A Kidd Type W11c2, milky grey translucent, mandrel wound bead (0.70cm length, 1.00cm dia.) of irregular shape with 8 pressed facets was found in depositional section B. This type of bead has a date range of 1670 - 1850 (Good 1972:92-129). A tubular, untumbled drawn cane composite bead, Kidd Type 11bb4, (1.30cm length, 0.45cm dia.) was located in depositional section C. This bead has an opaque brick red layer overlying a translucent green layer, three stripes of white/black/white canes running the length and surface coated with a thin layer of colourless glass. It is dated from 1640 - 1750 (Smith 1985: personal communication). The fourth bead is of wood, spheroidal, flattened at the bore ends(0.65cm length, 0.85cm dia.) and because of its material could be assigned almost any date. Date ranges for the three glass beads recovered from the well encompassed the calculated mean ceramic date for their respective levels.

Dates were not available for the six buckles and buckle fragments recovered from the well (FIGURE ??). All the buckles or buckle fragments were recovered from depositional section C, with the exception of a cast brass, undecorated, figure 8 buckle found in section A. Two buckles could be identified by function. An iron square framed buckle with movable looped tongue, Stone (1974:299) identifies as a harness buckle. The large cast brass, figure 8 buckle with iron tongue is either a sword belt buckle or for an ornamental horse harness (Noel Hume 1969b:86). A brass "D" shaped frame or strap end buckle, a brass rectangular frame buckle with rounded corners, missing its movable central hinge bar, and a cast silver or white metal, rectangular with rounded corners and Rococo style decoration were unidentified as to function.

Utilized many ways, straight pins (TABLE ?? & FIGURE ??) are considered here as sewing notions. Twenty two pins and pin fragments were found throughout the well. Except for one iron pin (Level

41), all were of a copper alloy, likely brass. Pins from levels 22, 23, 31, and 57 appear to have been tin-plated. Size of whole pins ranged from 2.5 to 3.0 cm. All the heads represented were wire spiral wrapped. According to Noel Hume (1969b) this mode of manufacture continued until 1824 when the solid headed pin was introduced. The 1727 probate inventory lists 5,500 pins in Madam Addisons' Store.

Table I

Table ??. Straight Pins By Depositional Section

		Depositional Section			
Quantity	Material	A	B	C	D
21	brass	10	3	8	-
1	iron	_	1	-	-
22	Total	10	4	8	0

A brass thimble (FIGURE ??) recovered from section B is characterized by a convex crown, tapered walls, rolled rim, and pattern stamped depressions on all surfaces. It's size suggests an adult's sewing thimble (i.e. rather than a cobbler's). Difficult to date, the pattern stamped crown feature appears by the beginning of the eighteenth century, but there is little difference between thimbles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Noel Hume 1969b). Thimbles are itemized in the 1727 probate inventory as 8 Mens & Womens Thimbles in Madam Addisons' Store. An undated, undecorated scissor haft with the blade broken below the axis and half the finger loop intact, was also recovered in section B (FIGURE ??).

All leather and wood shoe components (FIGURE ??) were located in the water logged levels below level 56, except for five undiagnostic leather fragments from level 44. An example of every part of

the shoe was represented. Identifiable shoe parts had been stitched, some showed a cobbler's zig zag lashing marks and all parts exhibited wear as well as depositional erosion. Identification of assemblages of shoe components could be made within levels, but there was no positive corralation of components between levels (TABLE ??).

At least 13 shoes are represented in this collection (TABLE ??), and all but a woman's shoe and a large heel lift or inner sole fragment from section C, were located in depositional section D. Level 70 contained the largest assemblage of shoe parts (73) and the largest representation of individual shoes (5). Three levels besides level 44 were undiagnostic: level 69 with 6 leather pieces, level 74 with 4 pieces, and level 76 with two pieces; all were fragments unidentifiable and in poor state of preservation. Women's shoes were identified by a pointed toe, a common eighteenth century feature of women's fashion (Davis 1985; personal communication). The square toe was a popular men's style before 1720, gradually replaced by the rounded toe (Davis 1985: personal communication). Adult and childrens shoes were surmised by size.

Two women's shoes were represented by the pointed toe portion of an outer sole (Level 57) and a pointed toe inner sole (Level 67). Unique to level 67 was a woman's wooded heel, 3.1cm high, tapering to the base and badly warped and possibly associated with the pointed inner sole. The only example of a man's square toe shoe was a large leather squared toe reinforcer (Level 71) (FIGURE ??). A similarly sized rectangular outer sole from the same level appears to be associated with it. Three child's size shoes were represented by three quarters with latchets intact (Levels 61, 70, 71). The quarter from level 71 matched in size to two portions of heel lifts with wood heel peg fragments intact, a 2.4cm high leather covered wood heel, and an intact inner sole from the same level (FIGURE ??). A rounded toe inner sole, right and left quarters with latchets and matching welt fragments form a man's shoe from level 63. The inner sole had been cut diagonally down from one

These descriptive data lack an organizing purpose for me. Without such a purpose, it's impossible to figure out what's important. It's insulting to the reader to have to wade through all this detail for no apparent purpose.

side of the toe area to the arch area. Stitching holes along this cut showed either a cobbler's economy in leather or a repair to the sole (FIGURE ??). One shoe, of adult size, was represented by a outer sole fragment (Level 57) too large to match to any other fragment. At least three shoes of varying adult sizes were identified by four heel lift sets in Level 70. Three of the heel sets exhibited similar stitching and peg hole arrrangments. Two of the heel lift sets were of the same size suggesting a pair. A set of heel lifts in level 60 and the arch section of an outer sole in Level 57 form two additional shoes.

According to Stephen R. Davis, (1985: personal communication) a finer shoe is generally distiguished by the grain side of the leather being exposed and polished and the flesh side on the interior of the shoe. An attempt was made to define shoe quality based on this premise. Five quarters and one vamp from various levels were used for identification between inner and outer surfaces. In all cases wear marks seem to be on the grain side leading to the assumption it was the outer surface. Additional evidence confused this assumption. A round-closing stitch was generally used to sew quarter heels together. The stitch exited only on one side of the leather and this was left on the outside of the shoe to prevent chaffing. A whip stitch was used to fasten a lining giving support on the inner surface. The inconsistancies appear not only with the wear marks occuring on all samples on the grain side, but with the heel stitching. It would seem the cobbler or cobblers making these shoes were not consistant in the placment of the heel stitching. Of the six samples, 4 components have the grain side on the outer surface, representing a higher quality shoe.

Table ??. Leather, Wood, and Metal Shoe Components by Depositional Section

		Depositional Section			
Quantity	Material	A	B	C	D
175	leather	-	5	28	142
2	wood	-	-	-	2
5	metal	-	-	-	5
182	Total	0	5	28	149

Table ??. Shoe Asseblages by Depositional Section

		Depostional Section			
Quantity	Material	A	B	C	D
2	woman's	-	-	1	1
2	man's	-	-	-	2
3	child's	-	-	-	3
6	adult	-	-	1	5
13	Total	0	0	2	11

Cobblers' tools and thread are listed in the 1727 probate inventory of Thomas Addison, indicating leather goods were at least being repaired on the plantation. Boy's, girl's, women's and men's shoes are also listed in the inventory. Style is mentioned in two entries; "8 pr best mens Wood heeled shoes" and "1 pr mens wood heeled shoes". Individual shoe components from the archaeological record could not be associated with particular entries in the probate inventory.

Table ??. Textiles by Depositional Section

		Depostional Section			
Quantity	Material	A	B	C	D
6	Confirmed silk	-	-	4	2
5	Probably silk	-	-	2	3
2	Wool	-	-	-	2

13	Total	0	0	6	7

A selection of textile samples from the well were examined microscopicly by Dr. Jayaraman and Dr. Clark of Georgia Institute of Technology for certain visual characteristics of yarns. A soluability test in hypochlorite (NaOCl) confirmed their examination. Fibres derived from protien such as animal hairs, like wool and silk will dissolve, while plant fibres such as cotton or flax do not dissolve. The soluability test alone proved the textiles in the well assemblage were all made of plant fibres. The woven samples were all of a plain weave. The six samples examined by Drs. Jayaraman and Clark were confirmed silk. Although the plain weave is the most basic and easiest of weave patterns, silk an imported commodity and indicates a high status fabric Three other plain weave fabrics and a three ply thread exhibited similar silk characteristics. Two threads each of two ply, S-twist yarns exhibited characteristics of some type of wool. An applique looking item of applied and woven yarns in a floral or butterfly motif was also recovered(FIGURE ??). Microscopic examination showed the piece might have been laquered or painted. The yarns were soluable indicating a protien derived fibre. Silk hanks, hankerchiefs, quilts, sewing silk, and mohair as well as cottons were listed as in the manor in the 1727 probate inventory.

Quantity	Artifact Type	Depositional Section A		B		C		D	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
8	Buttons	3	1.27	2	0.84	2	0.84	1	0.42
4	Beads	1	0.42	1	0.42	1	0.42	1	0.42
6	Buckles	1	0.42	-	0.00	5	2.11	-	00.00
22	Straight pins	10	4.22	4	1.69	8	3.38	-	00.00
1	Thimble	-	0.00	1	0.42	-	00.00	-	00.00
1	Scissor	-	0.00	1	0.42	-	00.00	-	00.00
182	Shoe Components	-	0.00	5	2.11	28	11.81	149	62.87
13	Textiles	-	0.00	-	00.00	6	2.53	7	2.95

		#	%	#	%	#	%
237	Total	15		14		50	158
	Percentage	6.33		5.91		21.10	66.67

The Clothing Group is concentrated in depositional section D (TABLE ??). The large quantity of leather defines this proportion. Calculated with individual shoe assemblages rather than components, the proportion shifts to section C. This is a clearer picture of the depositional pattern of individual clothing items within the well.

PERSONAL GROUP

The personal group (TABLE ??) includes those items one might carry in a pocket or purse, items used in personal grooming, personal enhancement and jewelery related objects. The personal category formed only ---% of the total artifacts retrieved from the well. The majority (46.43%) of Personal Group artifacts were located in depositional section C, followed by B (25.00%), A (17.86%), and D (10.71%) (TABLE ??).

The only datable items were four coins, two silver reales and two 1983 Lincoln head pennies. A silver, Spanish two reales piece cut in quarter sections with a value of a half real was found in level 22(FIGURE ??). Severed through the embossed date on the reverse , all that remains is the "17" of a 1700s date. Similarly, a "PH" is intact on the obverse. The only reigning Philip of Spain in the 1700s was King Philip V, who occupied the throne between 1700 and 1747. Therefore, this coin was minted during this period. Calculated from 23 sherds, the mean ceramic date for this level is 1767.04, allowing for a circulation age of at least 20 years.

A silver one real attributed to the Potosi mint in Bolivia was retrieved from level 39. An irregular disc, stamped off center the reverse shows a stamped "2", the third digit of a partial date, below an "SVL" between indistinct Columns of Hercules. The Columns of Hercules were introduced after 1651 and continued to 1773. This information narrows the minting date to the 1720's (Buttrey 1973:14-16). The mean ceramic date for this level was calculated from 31 sherds to 1743.9, allowing for a circulation age of no more than 23 years. (Figure ??)

Other pocket or purse type items excavated from the well included a key with a solid iron shank (Level 57) and half an iron clasp knife housing(Level 52), once likely covered with wood or bone (Neumann1975:175 Figure 39) (Figure ??).

Four items associated with personal grooming were identified; two ivory or worked bone comb teeth (Level 34, 57), a worked bone toothbrush handle (Level 37), and the waist portion of a bisque porcelain or pipe clay wig curler (Level 46) (Figure ??).

Artifacts found associated with personal enhancement were items eight bone fan mount fragments (Levels 43, 44, 51, 55, 57), and one wooden mount fragment (Level 76). The fragments represent more than one fan. A common woman's accessory, fans were a curatable item, being professionally remounted or repaired before being finally discarded (Earle 1903:496 Vol 2) (Figure ??).

Two unidentified worked bone objects were located in level 56; part of a ring shaped object, and a tiny fragment flattened on one side and convex on the other (Figure ??).

Among the jewelery related items (TABLE ??)was half of an undecorated gold or gold plate clasp (Level 74) and an "L" shaped mother of pearl fragment with foliated engraving (Level 53)(FIGURE ??) The remains of latitudinally drilled holes at each broken end of the mother of pearl fragment suggests it was the corner piece of an inlay object. Four unmendable fragments of stone, dyed black and finely engraved were recovered from levels, 42, 46, 53, and 60 (FIGURE ??). The engraving varies in size on each piece, but is similar in style. The fragments form what seems to be a small ornamental box approximately 7.5cm in diameter. Its function unknown, half of an oval undecorated brass fragment with two holes evenly spaced was recovered from Level 32(FIGURE ??).

TABLE ?? Personal Group Artifacts by Depositional Section

Quantity	Description	Depositional Section A #	A %	B #	B %	C #	C %	D #	D %
4	coins	3	10.71	1	3.57	-		-	
1	key	-		-		1	3.57	-	
1	clasp knife housing	-		-		1	3.57	-	
2	ivory or worked bone comb teeth	1	3.57	-		1	3.57	-	
1	bone toothbrush handle fragment	-		1	3.57	-		-	
1	bisque porcelain or pipe clay wig curler fragment	-		1	3.57	-		-	
8	bone fan mounts	-		2	7.14	6	21.43	-	
1	wood fan mount	-		-		-		1	3.57
2	unidentified worked bone fragments	-		-		2	7.14	-	
1	mother of pearl fragment	-		-		1	3.57	-	
1	brass jewelery	1	3.57	-		-		-	
1	gold clasp	-		-		-		1	3.57
4	stone jewelery/box fragments	-		2	7.14	1	3.57	1	3.57
28	Total	5		7		13		3	
	Percentage	17.86%		25.00%		46.43%		10.71%	